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WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17

Two New Ambassadors. A distinguished citizen of the District of Columbia, Col. John Hay, has been nominated for Ambassador to Great Britain. He used to be a distinguished citizen of Ohio, and before that he was a member of the New York Tribune staff. But in those callow days he wrote dialect verses. Now he is a citizen of the capital-and of the world. Some Republicans will criticise the appointment of Col. Hay because they cannot see that it represents anything political; and truly, it was purely a persourl appointment-which, of course, the President had a right to make. Col Has has already rented a house in London, and we don't doubt will prove an acceptable ambassador-unless, of course, it should prove necessary to twist the lion's tail very hacd. Perhaps Gen. McKinley-Osbarne, who expects to be consul general to London, would attend to a little matetinal chare like that

The other ambassador tominated vesterday, Gen. Hornce Porter, had been urged for the position by the entire editorial staff of The Times. His services to his country are notable. He led the inaugural procession down the Avenue, and every month, in the columns of the Century Magazine, he sets Gen. Grant forther and farther into the wilderness, only to get him out handily later on. Gen. Porter is a true American. He has been familiar with life on the plains, and he was vice president and general compactor until receptly of Mr. Pollman's Palace Car Company. He is supposed to think in French, or if be cannot, it Is easy to engage a tulor. Gen. Porter is tall and handsome

The Nevada Battle.

Mr. Moore, chief of the Weather Boreau. has taken pains (for which the American people will thank him! to issue a special bulletin to the effect that the indications for Carnon City, Nevada, for today, are fair, with moderate temperature all day. Is it to be a bright sky over the great emphiliheater, then? And is the temperatore really to be moderate. The cuting escutty is hoping that both of these conditions will prove true.

There is bardly a man or a boy in the whole United States who is not interested in this Corbett and Fitzsimmons prize fight. It is somehow expected to stir the American fighting blood. In fact, it has been stored already. It isn't often, it is true, that we feel tike indulging ourselves In one of these puglistic bouts, but that matters little, since we are not often per noticed. The average American loves a fight. If he only thinks there is adequate cause for it. It is sufficient excuse, he thinks, if Corbett and Fitzsimmons want to test their mettle, and if they have grown augry and bloodtarsty with their disputes and their insults, all the better The right then is liable to be a real one.

The extraordinary widespread interest in this "mill" can be explained on no other supposition. That is why the pictures of the men dressed for the fray have proved so attractive to newspaper readers for so long a time. That is why newspaper readers have scanned every line about the condition of the pugillists. And because this reading matter and these pictures have been so entertaining, is the reason why the newspapers have printed them

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

. We are not ready to believe that the British arbitration treaty will be ratified by the Senate without some coincident, or what would be better, precedent, action regarding the Clayton-Belwer treaty of 1850. We are aware of the claim, by high American authority, that the treaty in question is dead; but England does not so regard it, and would undoubtedly make it a speedy subject of arbitration if the opportunity were to offer.

While that monument of American diplomatic disgrace remains in any form it will horner us, and menace anything we may propose to do in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still operative, until it shall be abrogated we may not assume exclusive control of the canal. If it is not in force England might hold that the rights surrendered by her on the Mosquito coast in conformity with the treaty, thereby are revived; and she might proceed to fortify against the entrance of our waterway.

The Clayton-Bulwer infamy may be dead. but we are frequently and disagreeably rerotaded that at least it has not been burted. It ought to have prompt sepulture, and then the funeral baked meats perhaps would make a cold collation for the marriage feast of Arbitration.

The Duty of Pleasing Presidents. Bemocratic Senators and Members who. atthough togically and as matters of political consistency and duty, are in opposition to the President, still think it polite and proper to forget their party allegiance and principles to oblige him, are respectfully requested to reflect upon some legislative phenomena in the Trans-

There, as here, the president had an opposition which be durined to have oblige him, but it was obdurate. It did not happen to be a parliamentary opposition; it came from his high court of judicature, the supreme Judicial tribunal of the country. it ventured to execute a constitutional right to declare unconstitutional certain laws enacted by the legislature. The manifest impropriety of this course, in the face of an executive whose mind was

firmly set upon the policy represented in those discredited laws, must be plain to everyone. The decent and proper thing or the chief and associate justices to do was to waive the formalities of their oaths and duty and to obline the president; but they refused to do so.

The result was that President Krozer had a law passed prohibiting the exerise of its constitutional prerogatives by the court, and giving him the power of removal whenever a Judge should refuse to agree with him as to say legislative act Instead of surrendering at discretion the igh court of judicature has shut up its shop and the situation is acute.

These judicial members of an opposition are far away and are Dutch: perhaps that makes it different. We observe, however, that they show a very decided conviction that their integrity and duty would be compromised by sacrificing them to please an executive. Possibly they are wrong; we must look up the American precedents.

The Public Printer.

We hope it isn't true that President McKinley contemplates the appointment of Frank W. Palmer as Public Printer in place of Mr. Benedict (who was his immediate successor) for a variety of reasons two of which we think are sufficent. In the first place, there is some virtue in the principle of a conservative rotation of office, and when a man has had one four years' term, as Mr. Palmer has had, and two four year terms, as Mr. Benedict has had, of profitable employment he has had enough. Certainly two other men could be found in the United States well enough equipped as printers and sufficiently deserving as political servitors to be their successors. If not, there is a horizon of gloom bending down around ns, for both Palmer and Benedict are mor-

tal and may die. In the second place, Mr. Palmer is a sycophant and snob. The always alert and correct news-gatherens of The Times nformed us yesterday that Mr. Palmer was "one of the few Public Printers who ever entered the social world." We hope there is no mistake in this rather startling statement. A Public Printer. after having washed binself deftiv and dried himself on the office towel so carefully so as to avoid all appearance of streakiness, being ushered into the very bosom, as it were, of society, is enough to embellish any Administration, and for that reason we night be reconciled to his appointment. But if it is desired to select the efficient head of a great commercial establishment, in which from three to five thousand men are employed, regardless of his abilities, we should pick out any one of a few thousand men before Palmer, who, in his former incumbency, was supercillous, selfish and anything but a success.

A Destructive Tariff.

Just in the proportion that the Dingley tariff bill is joyfelly acceptable to the trusts. conopolies and other leading Republican influences, it is obnoxious to the ideas and principles of all thinking Democrats in the United States. If the sole purpose of the ceasure had been to antagonize every Democratic belief and practice to connection with proper fiscal legislation, the work could not have been done more thorogenly, nor with more brutal frankness in disclosing contemptuous indifference to the faith riews and duty of a political opposition which, pevertheless, holds the fate of the bill in the bollow of its hand.

The protective tariff scheme as presented n Congress on Monday fairly recks with the odor of trust and monopoly jobbery. It is the trusts. It is not one for revenue, and if ever it should become law, would not be found to produce revenue. Among a hundred ugly features, it contains several of special import to Democrats.

It wipes out free wool, a thing that the Democratic party fought for daily and inpessantly through long years of discourage ment and finally won, to the solid satisfaction of the country outside of a few local interests and manufacturers. Free wool is in the interests of this nation, even if regarded from a protective standpoint, because we do not, and so far have been unable to, produce the equivalent of the imported article, or anything like it. It could not, therefore, in jure American woolgrowers. Under protective tariffs imported wool serves to raise the profits of manufacture, enhance prices to the consumer and nothing else. It is victors and intolerable legislation.

It may be more so in degree, but not in character, than the twin proposition to levy duty on imported lumber. The highest considerations of national economy and the welfare of posterity demand the conservation of our fast disappearing forests. The once great pine region of the Northwest is nearly a thing of the past. As long as we can supply the necessities of markets formerly depending upon that area from the vast timber regions of Canada, the standing timber of our own country will be conserved to that extent. But the Dingley bill would soon drive the Northern and Northwestern lumber indus try southward to eat up the only great forest resources of the States east of the Rocky Mountains. In time, Canada might thank us for this, but we are not supposed to be legislating in the interest of the Dominion, and, meantime, the destruction and consumption of available American timber is known to be at least 50 per cent greater in any given year than the possible increment of growth in the same time. The protective feature of the wood schedule, as to lumber, makes it a

robber tariff in more senses than one. The Maritime Exchange, of Philadelphia, in a memorial to the Congress, has demonstrated clearly that the proposed discriminating daty on goods imported in other than American bottoms must result in driving commerce from our Atlantic seaports to the harbors of Nova Scotia and Canada Our shipping and commercial classes thereby would be paralyzed, but railways belonging to important Republican magnates would have the benefit of an enormous carrying trade by rail from Canadian ports to points in the United

States. All and singular the bill is bad and victors, and we are unable to see how

any Senator or Member calling himself a Democrat can do otherwise than fight It at every step and every way that has been invented or that can be conceived. Any other course would offer a singular commentary upon either the good faith or the sanity of such Democratic representative.

The Republican party coolly invites Democrats to help it enact legislation which every Democratic constituency is opposed to and detests; all the time knowing that, without that assistance, its conspiracy against the revenue, the American merchant marine and the plain people of the country must fail. But evidently the Invitation is extended with confidence that it will be accepted and acted upon. There is something so strangely ominous about this that already the people are resentfully curious about it.

Nothing of the kind will do. If there are Democrats in Senate or House who think Democratic States or constituencies will telerate such treason, or that Democratic Journals will stand aside and wink at such political infamy, they will be unpleasantly and quickly undeceived.

The Dingley tariff bill is not a thing to be swallowed that a Republican President may be relieved of embarrassment or personally gratified. It is a dangerous menare to the dearest interests of the people and involves a complete subversion of all the Democratic party has succeeded in accomplishing in behalf of those interests The Democratic Senator or Member who does not start now and fight it with every source at his command will be sternly called to account for his failure to do so; and he may as well take warning to that

The Ten Greatest Americans,

The distinguished editor of the New York Sun selects as the ten Americans whose names will live longest in history the following:

LINCOLN.

FULTON.

FRANKLIN. GRANT. JEFFERSON. SEWARD. FULTON. MONROE. COOPER MORSE It seems to us at this list is better WASHINGTON, JACKSON. FRANKLIN. WEBSTER. JEFFERSON, LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON.

HAMILTON.

MADISON. MORSE But, as the Sun observes, there are others.

St. Patrick was a great man and an enemy of everything bad. We have suspected his benishment of the snakes to be an allegory covering the establishment of means to drive the vipers of intemperance out of the boots of his country. We know that he was a gentleman and a Christian. We are assured of that in history, sacred and profane; in song and story. More power to him!

It is announced that Japan will spend 80 er cent of the \$200,000,000 war indennity from China in naval construction. Itis well for us that the money has not been so spent already and the navy steaming nd. In that event we should have lost Hawaii before now

The California assembly seriously considered the proposition to adjourn over the Corbett-Fitzstomons fight that members might attend. As there was some objection, finally it was decided to adjourn sine die on the 15th. The California legislature may be expected at the ring-

We are not sure that there is not a little piece of Cuban policy concealed within the Dingley tobacco schedule. It makes cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds dutiable at \$4.50 per pound. That would confine us largely to consumption of the Wholesome productions of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and after a little experience might lead to a demand for the annexation of Cuba that could not be resisted.

George M. Pullman says that he doesn't get anything out of his vast wealth ex cept his board and clothes; but think of the convenience that he has been to the traveling public, and how good it has been of him to do all this for nothing!

Col. Daniel Stuart Lamont is now doscribed as a brisk and contented-looking business man of New York. He is comfortably well off already, but his friends are predicting that in another decade be will be one of the richest millionaires of the metropolis. He gives strength to every financial scheme with which he is conpected, and he is much sought after Moreover, he is nobody's private secretary now, nor abytedy's Secretary of War. He is plain Daniel Stuart Lamont, and that is enough. Who knows but he may be elected the first mayor of Greater New York.

Poet Laureate Austin's silence with reference to the Cretan situation is the best poem that he ever wrote.

Mr. Henry White, of Rhode Island, seems to have gotten there with ease. This is Mr. Henry White, of London. A tradition bas it that one William Longfellow Elkins, a distinguished litterateur of Philadelphia. desired upon one occasion to be presented to the queen, or to figure in some other notable way in acceptable English society Mr. White, then the secretary of legation at London, looked him over carefully and concluded that he could do nothing for him; whereupon Mr. Elkins came home, camped upon the trail of Mr. White, and finally corraled him Col. Lamont is supposed to have had Mr. White removed. but evidently the former secretary of legation was to be the last to laugh. Perhaps he has been kind to Col. Hav.

For the first time in twenty eight years Ohio has two Republicans in the United States Senate; but think how many Presideuts it has had in the White Housel

It is removed that Secretary Long, no having been recommended to the Cabinet by anybody, doesn't consider that he is bound to recommend anybody for any other

To Be Nominated at Primaries Harrisburg, Pa., March 16.-The act pro riding that all candidates in Congress judicial and legislative districts shall be nominated at primary elections by ballot was the spenal order for noon. The bill was amended and ordered printed for fimal

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee spen ever six hours yesterday in hearing read portions of the Dingley tariff tall, "to provide revenues for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States." All members of the committee

The more important features were gone over and the Republican members explained to their Democratic associates the changes that had been made and the reasons for them from the Republican view, for the purpose of levying customs duties. The sitting began at 10 o'clock in the morning and it was after 5 in the siternoon when it closed, time being taken at about 1 for lunch. It was agreed that there ould be no meeting of the committee today, but they will come together again omorrow at 10 a. m.

The Democratic members of the commit tee will meet today and determine what course to pursue in regard to a report. There is some question whether a minority view shall be presented. Mr. Bailey said last night that there seemed to be no use ents as mere formalities and if they were going to do anything more than this sufficient time ought to be allowed for deliberate consideration of the measure. If a minority report was to be made an opportunity ought to be given to prepare it. The Republican members had made their bill in secret session, and if they were going to report well say nothing.

Mr. McMillin said: "There always has seen a minority report from the Democrats on all general bills introduced by the Republicans. I suppose there will be in this instance "

In considering the bill in committee no special assignments of work were made, but the committee worked together as a whole, except in case where certain mem bers, from their familiarity with the auject, were given the practical control of schedule. Mr. Russell, of Connecticut. it appears, was largely responsible for the woolen schedule, which was explained by him. Similarly the changes in the agricultural schedule were interpreted by Mr. Dolliver, of lows.

The iron, steel and glassware schedules cere explained by Mr. Dalzeil, of Pennsyl vania; sugar by Mr. Payne, of New York. and wood by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota. Mr. Dolliver stated in reference to the agricultural schedule that the changes were more in form than substance. The duty on animals was less than the McKinley rate So far as granges were concerned, the was assessed by the pound instead of by the bulk in order to secure a more equitable adjustment in the collection of the duty. The increased rate on broken rice was made to prevent evasion of the present law. Chicory root, hitherto free, was now dutiable at 3 cents a pound, in asmuch as the industry had been recently established in the West of preparing it as a substitute for coffee.

Mr. Payne was asked as to the amount of revenue the sugar schedule would prouce. He could not say, but thought the ncrease would be about \$16,000,000. Mr Robertson, of Louisiana, estimated the venue from sugar to be \$50,000,000 per annum

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, referring to the glass schedule, desired information as to the increase in small glass. Mr. Dairell replied that the committee found that buty on small glass was not protective, and hat an equalization had been made by owering the duty on the higher grades

There was some criticism from the Dema rats of transferring cotton ties from the ree list to the dutiable list, but it elicited no explanation from the majority, although Mr. Wheeler asserted that we were to exporting cotton ties in great quantitie to countries so remote as India. The Demo-crats also criticised the increased rate on timber for spars and wharves, and for the construction of telegraph lines to which the Republicans responded by stat ing the reasons which had led to the

It was developed incidentally that the tariff on 95 per cent of the sugar importations will yield an ad valorem duty of 72 The liquor schedule was the first to b

onsidered in the afternoon. Mr. Evans of Kentucky, who was prominently identified with its preparation, explained its provisions. He showed how the duty of brandy had been increased from \$1.60 to \$2.50 cents a gallon, and pointed to advantages the wine producers of Franc would gain if that government should give this country a corresponding advantage on our exports. He showed that the rates in the liquor schedule were substantially a return to those in the McKinley law.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama referred to the normous profits which manufacturers of a certain grade of liquors en loy in this coun try, owing to the excessive protection, whice enables them to sell a cheap article at enor mous profit. The present penalty for these practices is a fine, but Mr. Wheeler con tended that a beavy punishment by im-prisonment should also be added, as the finin itself was not a sufficient deterrent His suggestion that the bill be amended in this particular was not adopted, aithough several others expressed their belief tha

it was sound in principle.

Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, was question ed as to the various paragraphs constituting the cotton schedule. He said that this schedule did not differ materially from the present law, except that specific rates had en substituted for ad valorem. underwear, combination suits, corset cov ers, etc., were reduced 25 per centium be low the McKinley rate. In no case, he maintained, were rates in the new bill so excessive as in the law of 1890.

The schedule relating to flax and inte vas discussed by paragraphs, and the inquiries of the Democrats were answered by Mr. Payne, of New York. This schedule h seid, contained practically the McKinley rates. In reply to a query why cotton her ging, now on the free list, had been re tored to the dutiable list, at 1-2 a cent a square yard and 15 per cent ad valorem. he stated that the additional revenue was needed and that the duty would not ma-

terially affect the price of the product Mr. Hopkins, of Illinots, who explained the provisions of the woolen schedule detailed at some length the reasons why Bagdad woot, China lamb's wool, Castle Branca, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, such as have been heretofore imported into the United States from Argentina Anstralia Russia, Egypt, Morocco and other countries, and which for many years have been dissified as wools of the third class, were placed in class one. They were, he continued, found to be of a superior quality and in many respects equal to the best grade of Australian wool and properly subject to the duty of 11 cents a pound which had been placed upon them.

Mr. Russell was next called opon to exexplain the silk and paper schedules, which ne did in extenso. The latter schedule he said, differed little, if any, from the

It was explained that buttons of all kinds ere placed in a paragraph by themselve at a rate between the old and the present law in order to simplify the collection of the revenue. A further explanation was made with reference to a number of articles now on the free list on which a duty has been placed. The reason was that the change was necessary in order to secure addi-

tional revenue.

It is still undecided if the bill shall be reported Thursday, but the Democratic members believe this to be the intention of the majority. The understanding is that if the bill be reported Thursday it will be at once taken up for consideration with out waiting for the Democratic minority to report. Some of the Republican meru

ers think two weeks should suffice for

lebating the measure in the House The Democratic members oppose so early report and such basty action upon it. They point out that the bill has hardly een put in print yet. Only comparatively few copies are now available. The res. lution for 20,000 copies was agreed to b the Senate only yesterday. They point out also that no statement comparing the proposed duties with those now in force has been prepared. Mr. McMillin asked Mr. Dingley for this in the House on Monday. Mr. Dingley replied that he could not say when it would be ready, but as

soon as possible. It was being prepared Mr. McMillin said: "The duties propose in this bill are in some cases higher than are twice as high as under the presenlaw.
"If the measure becomes a law and doe

what the Republicans claim it will either cause boarding or squandering of money The three articles of sugar, beer and wo manufactures will produce, according to the calculations about \$150,000,000 of the Government's revenues. These are all articles of use by everybody and the burder falls, not according to each citizen's ability to pay, but something like equally upon all This is an unfair distribution of the bur dens of taxation.

"Leaving out beer and taking only the articles which appear in this bill, sugar and manufactures of wool are expected to produce \$100,000,000 of revenue and the same injustice is done people of mor erate means.

"Then having raised this large revenu what will they do with it? It must either be kept in the Treasury or spent for ill-considered and unnecessary uses. In the one case it is withdrawn from the circu lation and a contraction results; in the other it is unwisely expended. We have in the Treasury now \$112,000,000 of money above the \$110,000,000 gold reserve, which is withheld from circulation without reason. By this bill we are going to increase that amount nobody knows how much, and by drawing it in a very unjust proportion from those who are less able to pay.
"I don't see how prosperity is to com-

by requiring the ordinary merchant and the workingman to pay more taxes at the same time the amount of money from "You hold, then, that there is no defi-

ession.? There is not at all. It would take two or three years at the present rate of an nual deficit, some \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year 1896, to use up the surplus we now have in the Treasury and get it out mong the people. There was no need for the extra session except to pass the appropriation bills that failed in the Fifty-fourth Congress !

Mr. Bailey said that he was not yet read talk about the bill.

Representative Berry said: "It is an excessively high protective ariff measure. It will, if passed, inwitably raise the price of the necessaries of life, such as sugar and the woolen goods worn by all classes. I don't see how it can fail to add to the burdens of the people astead of lightening them.

"It will out off our foreign markets by sing the cost of production and thus curtail the manufacturers' sales. As a consequence the mills will need to run only six months, instead of all the year, as they ught to do. I don't see how this can raise ages or bring a return of prosperous

CAPITOL NEWS AND GOSSIP

And now Moses P. Handy is being discussed for minister to the court of the Mikado. Handy would be a dandy in this place, and all Washington will surely wish him well in his candidacy. He is a man of wide experience and knowledge of our diplomatic relations. Mr. Handy has previously been discussed in connection with the position of chairmanof the compission to the Paris exposition.

"Yes,' I've got a bad seat," said a new member, "that is to say, I suppose its ation would be called bad by and experts, but to my mind there are me compensations for the apparent ob scurity of location. If I were away up front I would have to waste time listen Now that I ing to all the spellbinders. am inconspicuously seated, I haven't even got to keep my ears niar when the orator of my own delegations are talking. While some of them are spooting I will find time to clean up a whole day's mail "

"It is a mistake to say that Mr. Henry White, the new (or rather old) Secretary of Embassy at London, is not an American." said an alleged friend of that gentleman yesterday, with a pretense of indignation. "It is true that he has lived in the old country for many years. But didn't he come over from Europe last year, live at Newport for a few hours, and cast the first vote of his life at that very same time. White is all right, and I can tell you that he can help to make John Hay very popular in London swell society '

Congressman Ferdinand Brucker, of Michigan, explains his victory over Linton, the noted A. P. A. leader, very modestly. In answer to an inquiry from a colleague yes-terday he said. "It took every possible effort of Father Marquette's statue and myself to win out, but we did our level best

Neither of the Washington members of the House voted for Speaker on Monday. Mr. Lewis was not present. Mr. Jones was in his place, but didn't seem to know "where he was at." His name was called once and he did not answer. His name was called a second time and he failed to respond. His neighbor nudged his elbow, but he shook his head, and a third call of his name failed to elicit a response.

It is gossip that Senator Hale has recommended ex-Public Printer Palmer for his old place and it was expected by some that the nomination would be sent in yes terday, but for some reason it failed to appear. It is also reported that a protest against Mr. Palmer has come from a labor source.

Mr. Pease, of Woonsocket, R. I., who is a candidate, was among the House mem bers on Monday pushing his candidacy It does not seem probable that an appoint ment will be made soon.

Kentucky has three tall members in the Fifty-fifth Congress, one from the east, a second from the center and the third from the west of the State. They are Messrs. Berry, of Newport; Evans, of Louisville and Wheeler, of Paducah. These are the three large Kentucky towns on the Ohio. Newport really goes with Covington, as Col. Berry represents both. His home hap pens to be on the east side of the Licking He is the tallest of the trio; the other two being very near the same height.

THE IASIGI CASE.

The Turk Freed from the Tombs but Immediately Rearrested.

New York, March 16 -Judge Brown of the United States district court today declined to take bail in the case of Turkish Consul lasigi, who is wanted in Boston on charge of embezzlement, but granted a notion to place him in the custody of the United States district court.

lasigi, who has been confined in the Tombs since his arrest, was discharged from that institution this afternoon and imme diately rearrested by deputy United States parshals and taken to Ludlow street bil. United States.

QUICK ACTION IS DESIRED

Business Men Express Themselves Regarding Pending Legislation. A number of merclasure of Washington ose business will be directly or indirectly affected by a change in the tariff laws were asked yesterday their opinion upon

pending legislation. Mr. Lothrop, of Woodward & Lothrop. said that he had read the schedule but has not had time to thoroughly digest it. He thinks that part of the President's message touching upon the need of more revenue to run the Government clear and correct in every way. Even the sus-picion that higher prices are coming will stimulate trade wonderfully, and should the proposed schedule pass before July he looks for a tremendous revival of pros-

perity in all lines of trade.

Mr. G. T. Keen, the tailor, on F street, says that a higher tariff on wool will not affect the volume of his trade. Higher prices make trade better, and he is in favor of a high tariff to bring about this change.

William G. Pond, the tobacconist, say his business will not be materially affected by a change in the tariff. The prices of several brands of tobacco are already adrancing, and if the new schedule puts them higher so much the better. trade depends largely on prosperity in other lines of commerce, and anything that makes good times will be acceptable to

Mr. Moran, manager for the Robison & Chery Co., says that action and not sugges-tion is what the country needs. The schedule s all right if it will only be speedily passed, and should it make prices higher the volume of trade would certainly not edecreased, and might grow much larger

Mr. F. Crocker, of Crocker's shoe store on Pennsylvania avenue, says he is in favor of protection, and although he has paid little attention to the new schedule he is confident that any protective tariff will stimulate business. Should prices go up, trade will be better and prosperity speedily follow. Mr. William Hahn, of the Hahn Si

Co., said that the tariff matters little to or dealers. He thought it would be hardship upon the poorer classes if the prices advance just now, but a full treasury hould soon restore confidence and can the return of prospertiy. Mr. Habn said at present there were more exports of shoethan imports, and the American manufac turers were competing specessfully with he pauper labor of Europe.

Mr. G. G. Cornwell, the grocer on Pennsylvania avenue, thinks people bought sugar quite as freely when the tariff was high as they do now. He has not studied the mediate effect upon prices would be diould the schedule become a law. Mr. S. Kann, of S. Kann, Sons & Co.,

mys he has been too busy to even read the eport of the Ways and Means Committee and can express no opinion upon the effects should it become a law. The manager for House & Herrmann says

bicks it will have little effect upon their Mr. George W. Cochrun, of George W. ochran & Co., importers of Havana cigars,

e has not read the new schedule, but

"In my opinion, if the new tariff levies duty of 70 cents per 1,000 on fillers nd \$2 per 1,000 on wrappers, as is related to be, the manufacturers, to keep up the present standard of their goods, will have o advance prices about 8 per cent on all igars now jobbed at from \$30 to \$35 per 1,000, and 10 per cent on all those now obbed at from \$50 up. This advance as a whole will not be immediate, but graded, s competition among manufacturers will on immediately."

Mr. Suyder, of Snyder & Wood, tailors of Pennsylvania avenue, said that the new chedule would undoubtedly advance price of woolen goods. He did not thin! that such an advance of a few dollars on a out of clotnes would affect the volume of his trade. He was glad that the cheap Eng lish goods would be kept out of this country, as they had done a great deal of harm o the American manufacturers. All of the merchants seemed pleased with

legislation of some description essential to chants who handle sugar plead ignorance of any knowledge of the effect of a higher tariff upon that commodity. All agree, wever, that higher affect the amount sold.

Columbus and Hocking Election. Columbus, Ohio, March 18 .- At the an cual meeting of the Columbus, Hocking today, Calvin S. Brice, P. W. Huntington and James R. Kilbourne were re-elected directors for three years. There were 73,097 shares voted. The board of directors will not meet for organization for several days owing to the absence of President Monsarratt from the city.

The Appraiser's Report.

Columbus, O., March 16.-The report of the appraisers of the property of the Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Com pany, was filed in court here today. The assets of the company, not including mines which are worked on the royalty system are valued at \$341,629.95. very valuable, and it was found impossible to place actual valuation on the output. The habilities are found to be \$1,225,000, \$1, 000,000 of which is in the form of bonds.

Died on His Wife's Grave. Trenton, N. J., March 16,-Jacob Knob noch, a retired confectioner, aged sixty five years, committed suicide this morn-ing by shooting himself on his wife's grave in Greenwood Cemetery. Knoblench lived in Rochester, N. Y., and came to Trenton a day or two ago unknown to the members of his family.

Ore Pool Meeting Postponed. Cleveland, Ohio, March 16.-On account of the inability of several members of the ore pool to be in Cleveland today it was decided to postpone the meeting that was to have been held, for one week. No new developments are reported and local ore men profess to be still strong in the belief that the pool will pull through.

St. John's N. B., March 16 - Thousands of seals are reported in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Four steamers and a fleet of sailing craft are busily engaged in killing and loading them. People along shore are reaping a harvest, the herds being so close that they are able to go out in boats and kill scores of them.

Assigned at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., March 16 .- George T. King, owner and proprietor of the Rich-mond City Mills, filed a deed of assignment n the clerk's office of the chancery court his morning. The liabilities are piaced at \$25,000, and it is thought the will cover the obligations.

Offer from Harvard Declined. Chicago, March 16.—Prof. Blewett Lee, of the Northwestern Law School, son of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, has refused the offer of Dean J. Ames, of Baryard University Law School, to become member of the faculty of that institution

Murderer Butler's Appeal Denied San Francisco, March 17 .- Judge Morrow, of the United States circuit court, has denied the application made by Butler the alleged Australian murderer, for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the

WOODWARD and LOTHROP.

10th, 11th and P Sts. N. W.

Millinery Department

Announces the arrival of a new and choice assortment of

Straw Alpines and Sailors

For street and bicycle wear. Also a vast and gorgeous assortment of

NEW SPRING FLOWERS

Including Roses, Poppies, Violets, Heliotrope, Foliage, etc., at

25¢ THE BUNCH,

A HOSIERY SPECIAL.

Today 100 dozen Women's Fast Black Rembrandt Ribbed Lisle Hose, with white heels and toes-an exceptional value.

25c pair.

THE NEW TRAVELING GOODS.

The 1897 line is extensive and includes ery popular shape and many an old shape n Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Hat Boxes Telescope Cases. For those about to travel in search of rest and recreation-whether t be here or abroad-we have everything key need for comfort and conven The prices are lower than at any previous many things, and where they emain the same some improvement in the Trunk or Bag is always noticeable.

Today a car load of Trunks and Bags at special prices, as follows:

Canvas Covered Trunks, with steel clamps, sheet from lestions, hard-wood stays, brass - lock, deep tray, with hat box,

\$1.95 each. iron bottom, steel clamps, leather bound, straphinges, cloth fined, best Excelsiorlock

\$3.95 each. Canvas Covered Steamer Trunks, steef

\$1.95 each.

Canvas Covered Trunks, extra heavy steel clamps, extra heavy corner clamps, riveted; sheet-iron bottom, chain-work ton and bed om, extra re-enforcements top and bot-tom, deep set-up tray, with hat box,

\$3.95 each.

Other Trunks up to \$35

DRESS SUIT CASE SPECIALS.

Leather Suit Cases, with brass lock and

oits, 22 and 24-inch \$2.75 each.

W. & L. Special Suit Cases, made of extra selected stock; steel frame, leather corners, full linen lined, inside strap hinges, brass lock and bolts; all parts riveted

22-inch, \$5.00. 24-inch, \$6.00.

26-inch, \$7.00.

Glassware Department.

Thin Blown Tumblers, engraved band. Thin Blown Tumblers, fancy engraving. Choice Imitation Cut Tumblers, each 50 Extra Choice Banded Tumbiers, each....7c. New Cut (Hass Tumbiers, per dozen.. \$1.50 Ficur de Lis Tumblers, per dozen.... \$1.59

Curtain Department.

5th floor.

40-inch Serim (cream or white), per 40-inch Scrim (colored stripe), per 20x20-inch Down Pillows, each 40c. 22x22-inch Down Pillows, each 24x24-inch Down Pillows, each Brass Extension Rods for sash cur-3-fold Screens, mounted in silkniine, 30-inch Tambour Muslin, per yard...12 1-20. 45-inch Dotted Swiss, per yard250.

Woodward & Lothrop.